THE GREAT STREAKS IN THE MOON.

The moon's face, says Mr. Richard A. Proctor, relia us of a remote youth—a time of fiery netivity, when volcanic action even more effective (though not probably more energetic) than may which has ever taken place on this globe, upheaved the moon's crust. But so soon as we consider carefully the features of her surface we see that there must have been three well-marked eras of vulcanian activity. Look at the multitudinous craters, for example, around the Metropolitan Crater Tycho. They tell us of century after century of volcanic disturbance—but they tell us more. They mark a surface which varies in texture, and therefore in light-reflecting power in such a way as to a light-reflecting power in such a way as to how that the variations were produced long sefere the volcanic action began by which the raters were formed. For the variations of craters were formed. For the variations of texture are such as to mark a series of streaks—some of them two or three thousand miles in length, and many miles in breadth, extending radially from Tycho. Craters lie indifferently on these brighter streaks and on the intervening darker spaces, and some craters can be seen which lie right across a bright streak with parts of their ring on the darker regions on both sides of the streak. Of course, this proves that the craters were formed long after the great streaks.

When the streaked surface was formed, it must have been televably smooth.

that the craters were formed long after the great streaks.

When the streaked surface was formed, it must have been tolerably smooth; for we see the streaks best under a full illumination, and there is no sign of any difference of elevation between them and the darker ground all around; they are neither long ridges nor long valleys, but mere surface markings. Yet must they have been formed by mighty vulcanian disturbance, such, indeed, as we may be certain went on at the early stage of the moon's history, to which these radiating streaks must be referred. It seems clear that, as Nasmith has illustrated by experiment, they belong to that stage of the moon's history when her still hot and plastic crust parted with its heat more rapidly than the nucleus of the planet, and so, contracting more quickly, was rent by the resistance of the internal matter, which, still hot and molten, flowed into the rents, and spreading formed the long broad streaks of brighter surface.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE STARS.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE STARS.

Professor Pickering, of Harvard, described before the June meeting of the British Royal Astrenomical Society the method he has been carrying out at Cambridge Observatory of photographing the stars, for the purpose of determining their color and relative brightness. We use, he says, a combination of lenses, which gives a comparatively large angular aperture, and a field in which there is not much sensible aberration at a distance of 10° from the centre of the field. With this combination, and the sensitive photographic plates that we employ stars down to the fifth and sixth magnitude leave a trace upon the plate. No clockwork is employed, so that each star would trace a line upon the plate, more or less intense, according to its brightness. Our method is to make an exposure of ten seconds, during which time the earth's motion is so small that the images of the stars only appear as circular which time the earth's motion is so small that the images of the stars only appear as circular dots. Then the camera is covered up for ten seconds, and another exposure of thirty seconds is made, so that the image of each star is represented by a dot and a dash. The plates on which the photographs are taken are about six inches by eight inches, and a photograph of a region 15⁵ square occupies about a sixth part of the plate.

of the plate.

When one photograph has been taken, the instrument is shifted 15° in declination by means of a spring which fails into a notch in the declination circle; this shift can be done very quickly; then another photograph is taken; this time the exposure of thirty seconds is made first; then there is an interval of ten seconds and another exposure of ten seconds, so that the image of each star is represented by a dash and a dot. The instrument is again shifted in declination, and another region of 15° is photographed; this time the image of each star is represented by two dashes; then the instrument is shifted in Right Ascension, and three more photographs are taken, so that on one plate of six inches by eight inches we have the stars in a region of the heavens measuring 30° by 60°, that is about a twelfth part of the visible heavens, omitting a small region in the vicinity of the Pole which will have to be discussed by another method. Twelve such plates are sufficient to go entirely round the heavens, and complete the work for the northern bemisphere. ern bemisphere.

AMBER AND ITS ORIGIN.

AMBER AND ITS ORIGIN.

According to a recent volume on the flora of the amber-bearing formations of East Prussia by Messrs. Goeppert and Menge, there must have existed in that part of Europe in ancient days a group of conifers which comprised specimens from almost all parts of the world. There were present such magnificent representatives of the Californian Comfere as the Red Wood, the Sagar Pine, the Douglas Spruce; the scarcely less majestic Bald Cypress, Red Cedar, Thuya, and Pinus rigida of more eastern States; the Chilian Incense Cedar, the Parasol Fir, the Arbor-Vitæ, the Glyptostrobus and the Thuyopsis of the eastern coasts of Asia; the Scotch Fir, the Spruce and the Cypress of Europe, and the Callitris of Southern Africa. The causes which led to the dispersion and extinction in Europe, in relatively recent times, of so considerable a group of coniferæ would be interesting to trace out.

From generations of these resin-bearing trees

From generations of these resin-bearing trees From generations of these resin-bearing trees along its shores have been produced the deposits of amber for which the Baltic is noted. The richest deposits are situated along a strip of coast between Memel and Dantzic, but the real home of amber has been supposed to lie in the bed of the Baltic between Bornholm and the mainland. It rests mean creticeous rocks the bed of the Baltic between Bornholm and the mainland. It rests upon cretaceous rocks, and consists chiefly of their debris, forming a peculiar mixture known as blue earth, which appears to exist throughout the Province of Sandand at a depth of eighty to one hundred feet, and to contain an almost inexhaustible supply of amber. This strip of blue earth extends along the coast for sixty miles with a brealth of twelve miles and an average thickness of ten feet. Immense quantities of amber are washed out to sea from the coast, or brought down by rivulets and cast up again during sorms or in certain winds. The actual yield by quarrying is 200,000 to 300,000 pounds a year, or five times the quantity estimated to be cast up by the waves on the same coast.

A HINT FOR COLONIZING GREENLAND Professor Fries has written an interesting paper proposing that part of Greenland should be colonized by Lapps. He maintains that the country would be a paradise to the mountain Lapps, that it is no more inhospitable than their own country, that there would be no restrictions to their wanderings, and that in the interior in summer and on the coast in winter they would find abundant forage for their herds. Professor Fries is of Nordenskjold's opinion, that in the interior abundant reindeer pasture will be found. Moreover, as a Lapp can always follow where a reindeer leads, this would be an excellent plan of discovering the true nature of the interior, and seems certainly worth trying.

A CHINESE COFFEE TREE. A CHINESE COFFEE TREE.

When Bentham & Hooker's first volume of the Genera Plantarum was written, the genus Gymnocladus was supposed to contain but one species, G. canadensis, the well-known "Kentucky coffee tree" of the Mississippi Valley. Recently, according to The Gardeners' Chronicle, a second species has been discovered in China, named by Bailon G. Chinensis. From its description it appears, says The American Naturalist, to be much like our native species. Its desilets are said to be more numerous, narrower and not acuminate, and the pod is thick (three-quarters of an inch long), and only slightly compressed. The shells, when steeped for a couple of days in water, yield a saponaceous substance which is used for washing.

NOVEL ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

Besides electric railroads proper, there is a probability that Professor Fleeming Jenkin's system of telpherage will before long be practically tested in England on a working scale. The device differs from a railway in being constructed of metallic cables stretched on insulating posts in sections; these will serve as the conductor of the current, and as supports for the load, which will consist of an electric rotor as the "engine" and of suitably shaped rars as the passenger or goods carriages, the train being coupled up so as not to be longer than a section. The current is supplied by a dynamo driven by a stationary engine. In a modifi-

cation Professor Jenkin uses trough-like conductors instead of wire ropes.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A Religion for To-Day.—In his sermon last Sunday Professor Swing thus defined the religious needs of the present age: "Our day asks for a special teaching of the doctrine of a God and asks for an enthusiasm that shall nelp wake a sleeping land. A large part of the strength of the popular speakers and writers against all religious faith lies in their zeal and animation more than in their argument. Wit, anecdote, irony, courage and wonderful vivacity combine and make up an eloquence that entertains lise a band of music. The present generation is fond of excitement—excitement that has a smile in it, rather than one that has tears. Hence the light drama draws the multitude, and the games and the festivals call out the swarms of human beings, and those speakers who ridicule well the geology of Moses and the theology of the dark ages gather up converts by the thousand. The modern ship of thought sails in a stiff breeze, and where there is no such gale the vessel makes no harbor but decays in a stagnant sea. It thus becomes the men of the Church, preachers or laymen, to pour into their arguments more of the warm blood of the age. The Church has too long lived upon the dignity of its attitudes and upturned eyes, and the blackness of its cloth. While it was thus posturing before the altar the congregation has slipped out into the fresh air to find the life of humanity or the indescribable rechness of the fields where there are no vain repetitions. In some of the costly missals of the old Roman Church there are many pictures in life colors, showing the attitude the priest should assume at certain points and crises of the service. It is therein shown how the arms should be raised in the celebration of the mass, and how the holy robes should be received and be surrendered by the celebrant. Thus that age had a volume of positions and motions and expressions and reposes, and when down upon that childish period swept Voltaire and bis laughing allies, the Church was powerless of rational speech. Protes

An Interesting Reunion.—An effort has been made during the last four years to call together the Christian workers of the late war. been made during the last four years to call together the Christian workers of the late war. An invitation has been sent out to very many reading thus: "All chaplains, Sanitary and Christian Commission delegates, or active Christian workers during the late war, connected with the armies North or South, are welcome to our reunion this year at Ocean Grove, N. J., July 22 to 24, 1853." This is signed by George H. Stuart, president, and John O. Foster, secretary. This invitation has called three interesting meetings, two at Chautauqua, and one at Lake Bluft, near Chicago. The object of these meetings is stated thus by one of the members: "As we were the messengers of mergy to the suffering during those dreadful years of carnage, ought we not to do all in our power to unite the bands of brotherhood so ruthlessly severed. There is a growing feeling of friendship, and fraternal ties are stronger to-day than for the past thirty years. We as Christians ought to cherish these with the warmest love. We cannot consider our lifework well done unless there is in the body of believers a vital union." The past reunions have been very successful and the coming gathering promises to be the largest and best of all.

A Brahma Somaj Mission.—While the missionaries of the Christian Church are in India busily engaged in the important work of teaching the natives the only true religion, Mr. Chunder Mozeomdar, an eloquent apostle of the Brahma Somaj (Church of God), is in England endeavoring to teach the natives there the only true religion as he understands it. The London Echo thus comments on this fact: "When we see England sending missionaries to India, who will dispense medicines for the body as well as the Water of Life for the soul; and when we see India sending missionaries to England to teach Englishmen 'the oneness of all religions form one ideal,' that 'the great prophets of the world form one hierarchy,' and that 'the leading disciplines and sacraments of all religions form one great spiritual cultus'—when we see this mutual affort for the mutual conversion of two continents, it is to be hoped that we are getting a little nearer the millenhat we are getting a little nearer the millen-

TRASHY SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS .- At the June festival of the Chicago Congregational Club which took place a few days ago, Pro-fessor A. Kirk made some remarks on the subject of good reading for children that ought to be widely read. After calling attention to the evil tendencies of much of the popular litera-ture for children, he said that the average Sunday-school library was not made up of good Sunday-school library was not made up of good books, but the merest trash, and they should be burned. The books in the Sunday-school were not the works of cultured men, and they were not such books as children should be allowed to read. The young ought to have standard books in history, biography, and poetry. There should be a reading-room in connection with every Sunday-school. The superintendent, and in fact all the officers of the Sunday-school, should be paid for their services, and then expected to attend to their duties faithfully.

AN ATTEMPT AT UNION.-Among the note AN ATTEMPT AT UNION.—Among the note-worthy things done at the anniversary meet-ing of the Home Missionary Convention, at Saratoga was the appointment of a special committee to meet a similar committee solic-ited from other Christian denominations to hold a Comity Convention and agree upon contain principles in Charch extension work in hold a Comity Convention and agree upon certain principles in Church extension work in the West, whereby sectarian competition and the needless multiplication of churches and waste of men and money could be averted. It is to be hoped that the various denominations of Christians which have been loudly expressing a desire for unity, will show by meeting this committee with similar committees that they are willing to follow up their words with some practical action. some practical action.

The Society of Friends in England has just repealed the prohibition of the marriage of first cousins, which has been in force in that body for nearly two hundred years.

St. Andrew's parish, Philadelphia, is soon to begin the erection of a new church edifice to cost \$40,000.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

There is a great deal of locse talk afloat on religious subjects that will not bear investigation; and while it is doubtless true that the Church has cherished and is still cherishing superstitions which intelligent men have outgrown, it does not follow that her foundations are giving way, or that by the progress of intelligence the reasons for her existence will be removed. Those who imagine that wership itself is a superstition, proceeding from no legitimate want of human mature, and that the Christian temples that dot our hills and vales are likely either to be torn down or turned to mere secular and scientific uses, are cherishing a delusion as baceless as any that ever crept into the heart of any monk of the Dark Ages.—[Christian Register.

of any monk of the Dark Ages.—|Christian Register.

A young man tresh from three theological seminaries was recently before a Congregational Council in this city for ordination. During his examination it came out that he believed that the whole race of mankind was actually guilty of Adam's transgression, that little children, even before they come to the knowledge of right and wrong, are unboly, sivell and morally nuclean, and that there is no warrant in the Scripture for believing that such children can be saved. Some of them might be, but he inclined to the opinion that the children of those who had not been converted, even those that died while babes in their mothers arms, were eternally lost—not from any transgression of their own, of course, but because Adam tell in the Garden of Eden six thomsand years ago. He believes in election, and the eternal damnation of all heathen, contending that the natural man has no power to do a single good thing though he possesses the ability to do evil continually. He had learned all this of Dr. Shedd in Union Theological Seminary, and, we are sorry to say, had not unlearned it during a year's course in our theological seminary here in Chicago.

No wonder that some of the council hesitated to

our theological seminary here in Chicago.

No wonder that some of the council hesitated to vote for his ordination on the ground that he neld and would undoubtedly teach error of the gravest sort. Finally, after assurances given by two prominent elergymen that the young man meant well, was truly good, and would doubtless outgrow these evil tendencies the council voted to sustain the examination. We had no idea that there could be found in the Congregational denomination, in the rosy month of June and the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, a young man who still cung to such Middle-Ages armor. We wish to enter a most earnest pretest against such doutrines. Let us hope that this is the only case we have.—!Advance.

HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

THE SUMMER EXODUS AFFECTING THE MARKETS-A TIDAL WAVE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES-FISH ABUNDANT.

Active preparations for the rebuilding of a portion of Washington Market have begun. Sheds are being constructed along the various sidewalks adjacent, and stands are being erected. Trade in the markets has greatly decreased since hot weather has set in. The people the of the city who have fled to the country left behind them the customary summer dulness. Marketmen stand about listlessly, and either recount their profits of the spring season or build air eastles out of their expectations from the autumn. In consequence this dearth of buyers, added to the heavy crops, has made a glut in Washington Market. Berries, fruits and vegetables were neve more plentiful or sold more cheaply. The fruit cro more than fulfils the promise of the spring Black and red raspberries are a drug s 6 and 8 cents a box. Gooseberries at 10 cents quart, huckleberries 12 cents, blackberries 1 cents, and strawberries at 3 cents and 12 cents quart give ample proof that this is a "fat year Watermelons are bringing from 25 to 75 ceut each, pineapples two for 25 cents, peaches 25 an 40 cents a quart and \$1 50 a bushel wholesale, and red currants 10 cents a pound. Cherries can be had for 7 cents a pound, and the new year's crop of apples has begun to appear in the market, setling for \$1 50 a neck. Last year's apples are worth 50 and 75 cents a peck, bananas 15 and 40 cents

dozen, lemons 15 and 25 cents a dozen, oranges 25 and 50 cents a dozen, dred currants 7 cents a pound, and raisins 12 and 15 cents a pound.

Northern vegetables have pretty nearly superseded the stuff from Senthern gardens. Still Florida sends along tomatoes at 20 cents a quart and polatoes are coming from Berumda at 30 cents a half-peck. New beets are worth 5 and 10 cents a bunch; red peppers 5 cents a bunch, old pototos 20 cents a half-peck, imported cabbage 12 and 15 cents a half-peck, New carrots sell for 5 cents a bunch. lettuce 3 and 8 cents a haad, and turnips 29 and 26 cents a half-peck, New carrots sell for 5 cents a bunch. lettuce 3 and 8 cents a quart, and asparagus 10 and 25 cents a bundle. Green peas bring 25 cents a half-peck, string beams 10 cents a quart, and rhubarb 5 and 15 cents a quart, and sparagus 10 and 25 cents a balf-peck, string beams 10 cents a quart, and rhubarb 5 and 10 cents a bunch. Spring clickens weighing from one to two pounds are worth 35 and 40 cents a pound, domestic ducks 25 and 30 cents, apring ducks 35 and 40 cents, and common barryard fowis 20 cents a pound. To the unsophisticated the number of geese sold every day would be a surprise. They are bought almost entirely by the deotzens of the Hebrew quariers, who take the geese home, but them in a dark cellar and fathen them before they kill them. The process of fattening consists of keeping the fowl's crop full of cent all of the time. When the goose stops catting of its own accord the corn is rammed down its throat with a stin stick made for the purpose.

The prices of meats continue on from week to week in unvarying sameness. The fluctuations in the beef and mutton markets affect only the wholesale prices. Spring lamb has settled down in price to nearly the same as ordinary winter lamb. Forequarters of the former bring 16 and 18 cents, and of winter lamb 15 cents, apound. Forethenses steak retails at 25 and 28 cents, strioin 18 and 22 cents a pound. Forethense string bricked hams 15 and 16 cents a pound. Foretheads at \$1

MENU.

Asparasus Soup.

Soft-Siell Crabs.

Roast Turkey. Potatoes. Cauliflower. Jelly.

Eweetbrea's. Tomato Sauce.

Lettuce and Cucumber Saind.

Cheese. Crackers.

Strawberry Sponge Cake. Bonbons.

Coffee.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Devilaed Crars.—One dozen fresh crabs boiled and pickied; quarter of a pound of fresh butter; one sumil teasoonful of mustard powder; Cayenne pepper and salt to taste. Put the meat into a bowl and mix carefully with it an equal quantity of tine bread crumbs. Work the butter to a light cream, mix the mustard well with it, then stir in very carefully, a handful afts time, the mixture, sprinkle bread crumbs over the tops, put three small pieces of butter upon the top of each, and brown them quickly in a hot oven. They will puff in baking and will be found very nice. Half the quantity can be made.

Porto Scallors.—Boil and mash the potatoes soft with a little milk or cream. Beat up light with melted butter—a dessertspoonful for every half-pint of the potato—salt and pepper to taste. Fill some patty-pans or buttered scallop shells with the mixture, and brown in the oven when you have stamped a pattern upon the top of each. Glaze, while hot, with butter, and serve in the shells.

Lables Cabbagge.—Boil a firm white cabbage fifteen minutes, changing the water then for more from the boiling teakettle. When tender, drain, and set aside until perfectly cold. Chop fine, and add two beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, pepper, sait, three tablespeonfuls rich milk or cream. Stir all well together, and bake in a buttered pudding dish until brown. Serve very hot.

Ginger Crackers,—One pound of brown sugar, one pound of butter, four pounds of flour, one quart of moiasses, two onnees of ground ginger, two onnees of ground cloves. Put half the flour into a large bowl, and rub the butter into it with the hands until it becomes as fine as pulverized sugar; then add the sugar, molasses and spices. Work in gradually the rest of the flour and knead it as thoroughly as for bread. The more it is kneaded the crisper and better the crackers will be. Roll out thin, cut with a round cake-cutter, and bake in a moderately heated oven. These crackers are excellent, and will keep fresh and crisp for a long time if excluded from the air.

Fro

the air.

Frozen Pudding.—Boil one quart of milk and stir into it a full teaspoonful of arrowroot, moistened with milk. When smooth, pour it over the well-beaten yolks of six eggs, stirring hard. Add strawberry preserves, brandied fruits, fruit cake or plain cake, citron, stoned raisins, and currants. Sweeten to taste, add half a tumblerful of sherry wine and one and a half wineglassfuls of brandy. Flavor with vanilla and freeze as ice-cream. Mould in a melon-shaped mould. After turning the pudding out upon a platter, spread all over it the whites of six eggs beaten to a stiff froth with a little sugar and brandy.

Curculars Lynn,—Four amall cakes of sheep

and brandy.

CHOCOLATE JELLY.—Four small cakes of chocolate grated and one and a half pints of milk boiled together. Then add sugar and vanilla to taste, and one box of gelatine dissolved in a little water. Boil all together for a few minutes, then set away to

BANANA FRITTERS.—Four eggs, one pint milk, a little sait, flour enough to make a light batter. Beat the eggs into the milk, and add sait and flour. Stir in, pretty thickly, bananas, sheed thin. Fry in hot lard.

ROSE PERFUME. Gather all the fragrant roses Rose Persume.—Gather all the fragrant roses you can—no matter if you are a week gathering.— and when you get a good many, take an iron mortar and pestle, like a druggist has, fill the mortar and pound the leaves to a pulp. It will be quite like a lump of dough. Then take your thimbie and use it for a measure—fill it full of the mixture, empty out into your band, and between your palms roll and roll, until you make a compact little ball, round as a marble. Make up all your rose dough material this way, place on plates and dry in the sunshine. They will be dark and brown-looking, out "The scent of the roses will cling to them still."

These are to put in drawers and trunks and total reserve bandboxes, and among your bed and tubic and towel linen, and they will be inst as frawrent for specie.

years as when you plucked the short-lived beauties and buried your face lovingly down into their glowing rest hearts. I have made beads of them by making them a trifle'smaller and drying them with pins stuck through the centres. Then they can be string. Again, I have made them into little thin cakes the size of crackers. They are nice any way, for the great charan remains the same. Now supposing an old bind man didn't die and will you his tin box and all his traps, including an apothecary's mortar and pestle, like he did me. Not likely. But "where there's a will," etc., etc. You can take your stew kettle and your potato-masher in a pinch.—[Weekly Hawkeye.

THE MONEY MARKET. SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. JUNE 30. 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

7 30 DO-3	100	Actual Sairs Cioning Bids.			Actual Sales			525/Am.		
Name.	O'p'g.	H'g't.	Low't	Pina).	Bid.	Ank'd	Soul.			
Canada Pacific	637	64	633	113 Na	683	113 %	2,10			
Capada Pacific Can. South. Central of S. J. Cent. Pac. C. & O. lat prei C. & O. 2d prei C. & N. W C. M. & St. P. C. St. P. & Q. C. R. i. & P. C. C. C. & I. Del, L. & W D. & H. Canal. D. & H. Canal.	84 h	114-19	8514	64%	63%	6414	- 6 50			
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CRIAR	1353	1253	12534	1254	1234	12334	. 2			
CCCAI	75	76	75	75	754	75%	10			
Dat I & W	1225	128%	1284	1284	1285	1285	12,00			
D. A. H. Canal	109%	109%	10919	10910	10914	109%	20			
D. & Ring	437	919	4219	4.25	42%	42.4	40			
E. T. Va. & G	93	919	9	9	100	2.0	80			
E.T.V.&G. prf.	181	18%	135	18	18	154	10			
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W U. Tei Do, ex div	No.	834	833%	83%	100		5			
Adams Ex	120 %	130	1284	130	129	131	40			
Do, ex div Adams Ex Pac. Mail	425	424	424	4229	41	834 131 42 32	10			
Cel. Coni & I	30%	30%	30%	200-4	30/4	00	417			
Total sales					••••••	•••••	137,22			
· Ex dividend	13%									

United States 3s Res	istered 80.0	0001037
	S AND BANK STO	

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

City 6a, Now	North, Pac pref. North, Cent. RR. Lengn Nav Buft. N. Y. & Pa Do., Preferred. Hestonville Ry. Philad'a & Erie.	89% 58 45% 144 27 13 20%	584 465 28 144 214
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SATURDAY, June 30-P. M.

Business at the Stock Exchange to-day was extransactions amounted only to 137,225 shares, Prices exhibited no little irregularity. First sales generally were at figures as high as or higher than yesterday's closing prices; but Central and Hudson early betrayed a weakness in declining from 11978 to 11914, which was not without some effect upon the general market. Union Pacific also displayed an early inclination toward lower figures, although the first decline, 12 per cent, was parely recovered, but it was followed by another decline to 9314 @ 9338, when Central of New-Jersey and Reading broke away in the afternoon. Central of New-Jetsey yielded from 8514 to 8514 @8519, and Reading from 593s to 583s@581g. The ostensible reason for the weakness of the two last named stocks was the granting of an injunction affecting the lease of Central of New-Jersey to Reading by the United States Court at Trenton. The exact nature of the injunction or upon what allegations it was made is not known at this writing. St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville were exceptionally strong, as also was Long Island, although in final sales it lost 21s per cent of its early 3 per cent advance. The market closed quiet and steady.

Government bonds were quiet, but steady at unchanged quotations as follows:

Bld. Asked.	Bid. Asket
U. S. 58	U. S.our 6s, 1895
C. 8.4 w 1891, reg. 112% 113	U. S. car 6s. 1813. 123
U M 4 6 1 M 9 1 . COM . 1 1 2 34 1 1 3	U. S.car 6, 1597, 129
U. S. 4 1907, reg. 1187, 11919	C. S. car ds, 189313)
H 8 4 1907, con 1197, 120	U. 5, 010 51, 1811. 131
5. 8. doot ceste, 103 a 1044	Dist. Col. 3.65s 100 110
" Turee per centa ex interes	

The dealings in State bonds were covered by sales of a small lot of North Carolina consolidated 4s at 804. More than a usual business was done in city bank stocks, including Republic at 135, America at 155, Continental at 125, and American Exchange at 12812, aggregating 155 shares in all.

Only a small business was done in railroad bonds, and there was little significance in such transactions as took place. Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds were $^{1}_{2}$ lower at 58^{1}_{2} , and the general mortgages were $^{0}_{8}$ higher at 82^{3}_{8} . Canada Southern 5s were up 38 at 100. West Shore and Buffalo 5s were steady at 80@8014. Richmond and Danville firsts were 14 igher at 9934, and the debentures were up lo at 6712. New-York Central extended debentures sold at 104. Denver, Rio Grande and Western firsts were up 19 at 77. Texas and Pacific firsts, Rio

were up ½ at 77. Texas and Pacific firsts, Rio Grande division, were steady at 84@83⁷8, and Atlantic and Pacific incomes were lower at 34³4@35. Northern Pacific firsts were firm at 108¹9. The Sub-Treasury to-day gained on balance \$284,-297, made up by gains of \$20,473 currency and \$263,825 coin. The day's operations covered: Receipts \$1,062,370; payments \$778,073; currency balance, \$8,377,154; coin balance, \$115,773,-012. Money was in full supply at the Stock Exchange at 2½@3 per cent for call leans.

The weekly statement of bank averages derives its principal significance from a further expansion in loans of \$2,038,800. The gains in cash—specie and legal-tenders—amount to \$552,900; the circulation is reduced \$156,600. These changes call for an increase of deposits of \$2,748,300, whereas the increase reported is only \$1,183,500—a discrepancy of \$1,564,800. which may be accounted for by the exchange of country bank notes which were on hand at the date of the previous statement into lawful money through the redemption bureau. The net result shown by the statement is an increase of \$257,025 to the surolus reserve, which leaves it at \$9,239,925, or \$3,808,900 greater than at this date last year. date last year.

The following are the comparative totals of lune 23 and June 30:

- BINECONICA	IND OF PRITIES W	a mar amin	30.	ä
	June 23.	June 30.	Differences.	ı
Lns	\$326,044,400	328.083.200	Inc. \$2,038,800	
ec16		64,189,600	Inc. 950,000	ä
gal-ten	26,525,700	26.122.800	Dec. 402,900	ā
posits	823,100,400	324,289,900	Inc. 1,183,500	ı
culation	15,799.200	15,642,600	Dec. 156,600	
be follow				ı
al reserve	and the tot	al decouit in	ADILITIES :	ı

26.122,800 Dec. 402,90 26.525,700 Total reserve \$89,759,500 Res'vercouir'd against dep... 80,776,600 \$90,312,400 Inc. 552,900 81,072,475 Inc. 293,875 \$8,982,900

\$9,239,925 Inc. \$237,025

\$2,917,000

Tetal. \$1.630,000 £2,917,000
The United States Treasury now holds \$356.551,500 United States bonds to secure National bank
circulation; bonds deposited for circulation during
the week, \$342,500; bonds withdrawn during the
week, \$705,000; National bank circulation outstanding — Currency notes, \$356,073,281; gold
notes, \$742,299.
The following is the monthly statement of receipts
and disbursements by the Assistant Treasurer of the
United States, New-York, for the month of June,
1883:

On account of customs
On account of internal revenue
On account of internal revenue
On account of certificates of deposit ..\$14,113,254 37,460

On account of certificates of repeated act Ture 8, 1572.
On account of Post Office Departm't On account of transfers.
On account of patent fees.
On account of miscellaneous.
On account of disbursing accounts.
On account of Assay Office. - 56,434,956 \$177,867,587

124,390,702 Balance to credit Treasurer U. S. \$86,105,839
Balance to credit disbursing acc'ts. 36,016,318
Balance to credit Assay Office. 2,230,816
Balance to credit interest accounts,
17,629 Receipts for customs in the month of June,

Statement of business at the United States Assay
Office at New-York for the month ending June
30, 1883.

30, 1883.

Deposits of Gold—
Foreign Coin.
Foreign Builson
United States Builson
United States Builson
United States Builson
United States Builson
Leined Gold
Deposits of Silver:
Foreign Coin
United States Builson (contained in Gold) 14,900 12,000 16,500 Gold)

nited States Builton (Redeposits)

nited States Builton, Arizons

nited States Builton, Colorado

nited States Builton, Lake Superior,

nited States Builton, Lake Superior,

nited States Builton, New Merico,

nited States Builton, New Merico,

nited States Builton, Oregon

nited States Builton, Utab. 294:000 \$1,249,00 ..\$1.331,332 377,117-31,708,450

In London British consols closed 4s lower at 100 3-16 for money and 1-16 lower at 100 4 for account. United States bonds were quoted "anchanged." American railways garerally were 1920 12 higher, but Central and Hudson and Pennsylvania were exceptionally 1-16 and 14 per cent weaker. At Paris French 3 per cents declined to 78.7212 Imports of merchandise at New-York:

For the week....... \$7,676,263 \$9,963,735 \$8,932,016 Previously reported. 206,857,538 245,270,749 221,870,367 Total since Jan. 1., \$214,576,891 \$254,234,484 \$230,303,283 Exports of specie from New-York: For the week \$582,750 \$1,847,598 or the week \$582,750 \$1,847,598 or the week \$6,069,723 \$4,079,649 \$215,178 7.016,304

Total since Jan. 1.... \$6,152,473 \$35,727,287 \$7,231,482 Imports of specie at New-York: For the week 577,705 \$20,046 \$48,492 Previously reported. 29,080,628 1,885,994 5,913,008 Total since Jan. 1., \$29,707,423 \$1,006,010 \$6,961,560

THE PETROLEUM MARKET. New-York, June 30.

Business at the Petroleum Exchanges was was fully as active as it was yesterday, although the essions were shortened the usual bour on Saturdays. Best prices were the opening figures -- \$1 18 0 \$1 1812new well—the Syncteate No. 4—came in and early was reported to be doing eightly barrels an hour. Later advices contradicted these reports and placed the production at less than 400 barrels a day. Under the influence of this lact better prices prevailed in the early afternoon, but near the close the market displayed fresh weakness and the final figures were \$1.16\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$1.16\frac{1}{2}\$.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, and before moon the market had declined to \$1 164. A new well—the Syncremic No. 4—came in and early was

The tone was easy.

The range of prices and the total transactions here

were as follows:	V V D.	Cons. Ex.
Opening	N, Y, Pet. 118% 118% 116% 2,944,000 5,520,009 unchanged.	118 1184 1165 1165 2.290,000 3,566,000

AMERICAN APPLIANCES AT THE FISHER-JES EXHIBITION,

AMERICAN APPLIANCES AT THE FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

From The London Echo.

In the space allotted to the United States endiess contrivances are seen for economizing labor, for utilizing machinery, for preserving life, and for obtaining the greatest results at the smallest expenditure of time, money and human efforts. As in the Canadian section, so in that of the American Republic, great prominence is given to fish-collure, and salmon-breesing is to be seen in all its stages. Under the direct amplies of the Government, this industry is carried on in thirteen hatching stations—in Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, New-York, Virginia, Carolina, California and eleswhere—and models are shown of the various batcading apparatus in actual working. To give a better idea of the operations, both natural and artificial ergs are used. One compartment of a large naticing table contains the closed upparatus in a third shows an artificial ergs are used. One compartment of a large naticing table contains the closed upparatus in the state of taking ergs from an Atlanci "alinon and placing them in a pan, in which they are to be impregnated; while adjoining this exhibit is a sectional model of the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk, with the defit equipped with nationing apparatus. There is a sries of ergs exhibited which shows the daily development of the embryo from the unlar pregnated egg to the nevily hatched fish, and it embraces various kinds of front, salmon, whitefash, shad, mackerel, cod and perch hatched of the Fish Commission. The whating and sealing industry is also well represented by models of beats and specimens of the connection with this alongside, flustrating the method of custing of and noisting in the blubber, while another model shows the "try-works" for extraceing the oil from the blubber and cooling it. A very complete collection is salown of studed or cust aquable animals, including—the sea, whale, alligator, walrus, tortoise, etc. The cyster industry is also well instrument can be heard thing to show, enhancing

"Colonel," said an Arkansaw judge, addressing a lawyer, "you say that you're not ready to go on with this case?" "Yes. sir." "What's the trouble?" "Because I have done a great deal of mentawork recently and I see compelled to rest my mind." Want to rest your mind, ch I Weil we'll put you on the

Summer Resorts, A.-LONG BRANCH. THE MANSION HOUSE NOW OPEN.

A DIRONDACK EXCURSION FOR a schools Flushing, L. L.

A SMALL FAMILY living alone in a would like to take two or three children to be aummer, where they will have a mother a care 50 from toot of Liberty-st. and 3 minutes from the terms four to suitable parties. Call or address a PHILLIPS, Cranford, N. J. A -SHELTER ISLAND. "THE Pa A -SHELTER ISLAND. "THE Pa HOUSE," 24 hours, via L. I. R.R., NOW OPEN; perfect throughout; new mass music, packing, bathing and daining exceptionally Amusement Hall, bowling, oliliaris and children, at Apply at hotel, or 262 Broadway, N. Y. (Description, 1988), and the state of the s

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The A ocean end of Conn. a.e., new hous beach surroundings hearthful ine ocea-zas, spring beds, hair mattresses: well tur dress Miss R. B. B.ARVEY, Proprietress. A MENIA SUMMER RESORT—

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Romines from New York and 68 from Albany. I a beautiful wooded park, with deligniful surrooms are large and alry, and have recently be roomed from the property of the property

MONG THE CATSKILLS .-- O'Hara

A VON BEACH HOTEL,

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